

Federal Communications
Commission

AUG 29 2018

Office of the Secretary

BEFORE THE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

In re)	
)	
GLR Southern California, LLC)	
)	
Application for Transfer of Control from)	File No. 325-NEW-20180614-00001
GLR Services, Inc. to H&H Group USA,)	
LLC For Delivery of Programming to)	
Mexican Station XEWW-AM, Rosarita, Baja)	
California Norte, Mexico)	

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To: Office of the Secretary
Attn.: Chief, Audio Division, Media Bureau

OPPOSITION TO PETITION TO DENY

GLR Southern California, LLC ("GLR") and its parent company, H&H Group USA LLC ("H&H"), by their attorneys, hereby oppose the Petition to Deny ("Petition") filed by Chinese Sound of Oriental and West Heritage ("Chinese Sound") on August 8, 2018 against GLR's *Application for Permit to Deliver Programs to Foreign Broadcast Stations* (File No. 325-NEW-20180614-00001) (the "Application"). As set forth below, in a self-serving effort to protect itself from competition, Chinese Sound has made wholly unsupported allegations concerning the Applicant. Grant of its Petition would do nothing but deprive Chinese-speaking residents of Southern California of a new radio service, and an Asian-American woman the opportunity to operate a station serving significant populations in Southern California. As its Petition is not supported by facts, and is directly contrary to well-established Commission precedent, it must be denied.

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Introduction

The Application seeks approval under Section 325 of the Communications Act¹ (the "Act") for authorization to deliver, via internet protocol, Mandarin Chinese programming from studios in the Los Angeles area to Mexican radio station XEWW(AM), Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico (the "Station"), whose signal can be received in portions of Southern California.

Chinese Sound objects to the Application, arguing that: (1) the GLR programming would cause economic harm to its low power FM ("LPFM") station KQEV-LP (which also broadcasts programming in Chinese); and (2) grant of the application *might* allow the Chinese government to use the Station to disseminate propaganda.² The first allegation, even if true, is legally irrelevant. The second is unfounded.

The Commission Does Not Assess the Economic Impact in Assessing Broadcast Applications

Chinese Sound's initial argument, that the programming to be offered by GLR to the Station "might" have an adverse economic impact on KQEV-LP, is of no legal consequence under well-established Commission precedent. The Commission has made clear that applications filed under Section 325 are considered using "the same criteria for meeting the programming standards component of the 'public interest, convenience, and necessity' requirement to both a domestic license proceeding under § 309 and § 325 of the Communications Act."³ For 30 years, since the abolition of the *Carroll Doctrine*,⁴ the

¹ 47 U.S.C. § 325.

² The use of the word "might" is taken directly from Chinese Sound's formulation of the issues at the top of page two of Petition.

³ *Application of Fox Television Stations, Inc. For A Permit To Transmit Program Material To Mexican Television Station XETV, Tijuana, Mexico*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 11 FCC Rcd 14870, 14877 (1996).

⁴ See generally *Policies Regarding Detrimental Effects of Proposed New Broadcast Stations on Existing Stations*, Report and Order, 3 FCC Rcd 638 (1988).

Commission has refused to consider the economic impact of a new station on another existing station; there is no reason that long-standing precedent should be abandoned here.⁵

The Commission made clear in *Fox Television* that, under the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA"), treatment of stations applying for permission to export programming under Section 325 cannot be different than the treatment of applications for a station license in the United States.⁶ As the Commission stated in that case:

By applying the same criteria here we use for domestic stations and by not considering whether it is possible or desirable to require Fox to affiliate with any U.S. station as an alternative to XETV, we also do not violate the provision of NAFTA recognized by the Court that we are "prohibited from considering a foreign station's nationality for purposes of favoring a competing United States station."⁷

Thus, the Section 325 application at issue here, to deliver programming to a Mexican station, cannot be treated differently from an application for a U.S. station. The Commission does not consider proposed program formats and their economic impact on other stations when assessing applications for U.S. broadcast stations. Under the precedent cited above, the Commission cannot consider those issues in connection with the Application. Based on this clear precedent, the first argument raised by the petitioner must be rejected.

As a practical matter, the "economic harm" arguments of Chinese Sound are also specious. Denying the Application to protect a station that, by its nature as an LPFM, covers

⁵ See *Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Southampton, Bridgehampton, Westhampton, and Calverton-Roanoke, New York)*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 10 FCC Rcd 11516, 11517 (1995) (stating "[t]he relief requested in the Application for Review and the Petitions for Reconsideration, in effect, seeks to reimpose an 'economic harm' standard that we have expressly abandoned"); see also *Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Strattanville and Farmington Township, Pennsylvania)*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7203, 7204 (2002) (explaining that the [Carroll] Doctrine was eliminated because of the Commission's experience in administering the doctrine and "the intervening growth of the electronic media which lead us to conclude that the public interest is no longer served by [its] retention") (both cases rejecting arguments against new FM allotments based on the potential for economic harm to existing stations).

⁶ *Fox Television Stations*, 11 FCC Rcd at 14878 ¶¶ 24-25 (1996).

⁷ *Id.* at 14878 ¶ 25.

only a small area, would be to deny Chinese-speaking residents of a large area in Southern California access to a new source of programming – a result that is not in the public interest. Moreover, as an LPFM station, KQEV-LP is not permitted to be a profit-making enterprise, but instead is supposed to provide unique, localized noncommercial programming not provided by commercial stations.⁸ There is no precedent for denying an application because of its purported economic impact on a secondary, noncommercial station. But, given the decision abolishing the *Carroll Doctrine* and the Commission's clear interpretation of the application of NAFTA to an application under Section 325, there are no legal grounds to deny the Application based on any perceived economic harm to KQEV-LP.

The Petitioner's Allegations About Improper Foreign Influence Are Unfounded

The Petition suggests that GLR will somehow be an agent of the Chinese government, and will use XEWW to deliver propaganda to Chinese-speaking listeners in southern California. This assertion is unfounded. In fact, Chinese Sound does not make a single allegation of fact to suggest that there is any risk of this occurring. It cites generalized concerns about the actions of the Chinese government and the Chinese Communist Party to influence U.S. public opinion, news reports about Washington, D.C.-area stations that allegedly broadcast programming provided by subsidiaries of Chinese and Russian state-owned or funded broadcasters, a

⁸ *Creation of Low Power Radio Service*, Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 2205, 2213 ¶ 17 (2000) ("We will establish LPFM as a noncommercial educational service. Our goals in establishing this new service are to create opportunities for new voices on the air waves and to allow local groups, including schools, churches and other community-based organizations, to provide programming responsive to local community needs and interests. We believe that a noncommercial service is more likely to fulfill this role effectively than a commercial service. Commercial broadcast stations, by their very nature, have commercial incentives to maximize audience size in order to improve their ratings and thereby increase their advertising revenues. We are concerned that these commercial incentives could frustrate achievement of our goal in establishing this service: to foster a program service responsive to the needs and interests of small local community groups, particularly specialized community needs that have not been well served by commercial broadcast stations. We believe that noncommercial licensees, which are not subject to commercial imperatives to maximize audience size, are more likely than commercial licensees to serve small, local groups with particular shared needs and interests, such as linguistic and cultural minorities or groups with shared civic or educational interests that may now be underserved by advertiser supported commercial radio and higher powered noncommercial radio stations.")

California case never ruled on by the Commission, and the fact that H&H's controlling shareholder Vivian Huo was born in China as grounds for denying the Application.

None of the Petitioner's allegations provides the "specific allegations of fact" that must be provided to support a Petition to Deny. Section 309(d)(1) of the Act makes clear that allegations advanced to support a petition to deny shall "except for those of which official notice may be taken, be supported by affidavit of a person or persons with personal knowledge" sufficient to show that the grant of an application is not in the public interest. The Petition is devoid of any allegations of fact supported by personal knowledge.

The contention that H&H's controlling principal, Ms. Huo, will act as an agent of the Chinese government simply because she was born in China is the worst type of racial stereotyping. In fact, as set forth in her declaration attached as Exhibit 1, Ms. Huo is a U.S. citizen who resides in the U.S. along with her husband and children, all of whom are natural born U.S. citizens. She is a successful businessperson with a graduate degree from Columbia University and has worked in finance in the U.S. for over 12 years, running her own investment fund since 2012 with investments in a variety of businesses. Absolutely no support for the allegation that she is somehow an agent of the Chinese government has been advanced by the Petition.

As set forth in the attached declaration of Mark Jorgenson, the media broker who brought the opportunity to program XEWW to Ms. Huo, she first approached him in 2016 regarding the acquisition of a station in the New York area. When that opportunity did not come to fruition, he suggested to her the XEWW opportunity, as he represented the Spanish company that controlled GLR and was presenting this station to other potential buyers. Thus, this was not some international plot to spread propaganda, but a perceived business opportunity suggested by a

media broker to his client who wanted to provide programming of interest to the growing U.S. population of Chinese-speaking individuals.

Ms. Huo arranged the financing for the transaction in an arms' length negotiation with the seller and purchased GLR in her own company's name. GLR indirectly owns all of the studio and physical transmission facilities of the Station located in Rosarita, Baja California Norte, Mexico. GLR also owns equity in the Mexican corporate licensee of the Station. In addition, GLR holds the exclusive agreement with the entity that holds the broadcast license in Mexico that enables GLR to provide (subject to required regulatory preemptions required by Mexican law) all of the programming on XEWW. Both the Mexican personnel and the consulting engineer who worked with the Station during Prisa's prior ownership remain employed at the Station by GLR.

While H&H and GLR have signed a programming agreement with a U.S. affiliate of Hong Kong-based Phoenix Television, GLR retains control over the programming on the Station as well as the Station's facilities, as would any U.S. licensee acquiring programming from any program provider. Mr. Jorgenson introduced Ms. Huo to Phoenix as he had met that company though another prospective buyer of the rights to XEWW, who planned a brokered format including some Chinese programming. This is not a case where a foreign entity saw a broadcast opportunity and recruited someone under their influence to be a front, but instead a case where a U.S. citizen had a business idea and approached an experienced media company to provide programming that would meet the needs of the community to be served.⁹

⁹ Phoenix is a publicly traded company in Hong Kong providing Chinese-language television programming across the world. The company operates at six different Chinese language channels across the globe and currently has an audience in excess of 360 million viewers worldwide. In the United States, Phoenix currently provides its programming on numerous MVPD platforms, including DISH, DIRECTV and the leading cable companies. As a result, more than 100 million U.S. homes have access to Phoenix TV channels. In the Los Angeles area, Spectrum (formerly Charter) has placed Phoenix programming on its basic tier, making it available to all Spectrum subscribers at no additional charge. Phoenix programming also is available on internet-based services, such as Amazon, Apple

The programming is not propaganda, as the Petition would have the Commission believe. Instead, nearly eighty percent of the program content broadcast on XEWW is and will continue to be “un-hosted” Chinese music, punctuated by commercials and station identifications. The remaining programming will include news and information content. That news and information content for the most part addresses local issues in Southern California (*e.g.*, local traffic and weather), as well as entertainment and programming about lifestyle matters (such as personal relationships, food, and technology) for Chinese-speaking residents in Southern California. While some hard news headlines may be broadcast as part of any world news updates, those updates will come from a variety of reputable sources, including Asian-language broadcasters and publishers in Hong Kong and Taiwan, as well internationally recognized providers in the United States and the United Kingdom, such as the Associated Press, the LA Times, NPR and the BBC.

The programming does not have substantial political commentary – and there is no intention that it will do so in the future. Programming featuring life and love, the best food in LA, technology, and entertainment are planned. GLR has ensured that any programming provided on the Station will service the public interest, be responsive to the needs of the local community and comply with applicable law in the U.S. and Mexico. In fact, the Station has already been operating under an STA for approximately one month and we are not aware of any public or governmental complaints related to specific programming run on the Station during this period.¹⁰

TV, and Netflix. Past investors in Phoenix have included Fox Television and international investment fund TPG. Phoenix’s mission is not propaganda, but instead the mission of any other public company – to provide a service or product and profit by doing so.

¹⁰ See FCC File No. 325-STA-20180710-00002, granted July 24, 2018.

One of the primary reasons H&H agreed to enter into a programming agreement with Phoenix was because it has extensive programming experience. In addition, Phoenix provided H&H with adequate assurance that it: (1) has the programming expertise; and (2) would obtain any necessary intellectual property rights needed to enable music and other third party content (for example, the Associated Press) to be broadcast on the Station; and (3) will comply with H&H's Programming Standards, which require that any programming meet all applicable U.S. and Mexican legal requirements, and serve the public interest. H&H retains the right to preempt any programming that does not meet its Programming Standards, or where otherwise necessary to comply with applicable U.S. and Mexican legal requirements, and serve the public interest. Thus, with a U.S. citizen initiating the business venture, owning all the physical assets of the Station and having the final authority over the programming, there is simply no reason to give any credence to the speculative theories advanced by the Petition. While the Commission may take action against an application if there are national security grounds for denying foreign control over a radio station, no such grounds have been alleged here. Instead, there is just unsupported speculation about the content that may be broadcast on the Station. The First Amendment requires that the Commission avoid regulating broadcast content.¹¹ In fact, Section

¹¹ First Amendment jurisprudence very narrowly restricts the government, including the Commission and other agencies, from silencing a certain point of view, even if viewed as being offensive. *See, e.g., Collin v. Smith*, 578 F.2d 1197 (7th Cir. 1978). Although broadcasting has been a historically less protected platform than newspapers, for example, government regulation of broadcast content must be extremely narrow. *Turner Broad. Sys. v. FCC*, 512 U.S. 622, 651 (1994) (citing *FCC v. League of Women Voters of Cal.*, 468 U.S. 364 (1984); *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. v. Democratic National Committee*, 412 U.S. 94 (1972)) (stating "our cases have recognized that Government regulation over the content of broadcast programming must be narrow, and that broadcast licensees must retain abundant discretion over programming choices"); *see also Application of Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc., Albuquerque, N. Mex. for Renewal of License for Section KOB-TV, Albuquerque, N. Mex.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 48 FCC.2d 517, 520 ¶ 9 (1974) ("this Commission has no authority and, in fact, is barred by the First Amendment and Section 326 of the Communications Act from interfering with the free exercise of journalistic judgment"); *Applications of Charles C. Babbs and Nellie L. Babbs d/b/a Cattle Country Broadcasting for Renewal of License of Station KTTL (FM) Dodge City, Kansas and Community Service Broadcasting, Incorporated Dodge City, Kansas; for Construction Permit for a New FM Station*, MM Docket No. 85-127; FCC 85-226 (1985) ("both the First Amendment and Section 326 of the Communications Act prohibit us from censoring broadcast material. ... [T]he Commission cannot use its regulatory power to rule material off the air

326 of the Act forbids the Commission from engaging in any censorship over the content of any broadcast station and prohibits it from imposing any condition on a station that infringes on the free speech rights.¹² Petitioner has provided no information that would suggest that any of the programming to be provided by the Station is not in the public interest. To deny the Application based on the national origin of the Applicant, and sheer speculation about the nature of the programming to be provided, with no evidence that such programming violates any law or Commission rule or will not serve the public interest, would be to violate the obligations of the First Amendment and Section 326 of the Act.

Conclusion

Because there are no allegations that suggest any grounds to deny the Application, Petitioner has not met its burden to make a *prima facie* case that the Application should be denied. Thus, the Commission should move quickly to grant the Application to permit the export of programming to XEWW.

Respectfully submitted,

GLR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, LLC

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By: David Oxenford / Paige Fronabarger
David Oxenford
Paige Fronabarger

Dated: August 29, 2018

Its Attorneys

merely because the material may be offensive"). The Commission is, in most cases, prohibited from interfering with speech unless such speech creates "a clear and present danger" that such speech "will bring about the substantive evils" that the government must prevent. *Schenck v. United States*, 249 U.S. 47, 52 (1919). While the Commission may prevent inflammatory speech that incites violence, that power is limited. *See Brandenburg v. Ohio*, 395 U.S. 444 (1969); *see also* Letter from Peter H. Doyle, FCC, to John F. Banzhaf III, George Washington University Law School, DA 14-1867, 1800B3-HOD (Dec. 18, 2014) (rejecting the argument that the FCC should deny a license application on the basis that the station aired the word "Redskins" during its coverage of the professional football team).

¹² 47 U.S.C. § 326.

Exhibit 1

DECLARATION

I, Vivian Huo, hereby declare under penalty of perjury:

1. I am the President and 97% of H&H Group USA, LLC ("H&H"), a New York limited liability company. H&H is the successor to H&H Partners a financial advisory firm providing services related to mergers and acquisitions, financing, valuations joint ventures and strategic planning for businesses.
2. H&H has acquired the equity of GLR Southern California, LLC ("GLR"), an applicant for a Section 325 authorization to deliver radio programming from a studio in Southern California to radio station XEWW(AM), Rosarita, Baja California Norte, Mexico ("Station"). I am also the President of GLR.
3. I am a US citizen. I have lived in the United States since 2002, and have been a U.S. citizen for over 10 years.. I live with my husband, a natural-born US citizen, and my two children, both of whom were born in the United States. I received a Master's Degree from Columbia University in New York City.
4. I became aware of the opportunity to acquire the rights in GLR from media broker Mark Jorgenson, with whom I had previously worked in putting together an offer that I made to acquire a radio station in New York. I conveyed to Mr. Jorgenson that I was interested in the business opportunity of radio stations that served the Chinese-speaking population in major US markets. After my offer for the New York station was unsuccessful, he suggested the GLR opportunity.
5. Mr. Jorgenson introduced me to a party who was seeking to acquire the rights in GLR, and planning brokered block programming on XEWW. He also introduced me to the President of Phoenix Satellite Television US ("Phoenix"), one of the programmers who was planning to buy time from this potential buyer of the GLR interest. After further investigation into the XEWW opportunity, instead of working with the party that was seeking to acquire the GLR interest, I decided to acquire the GLR rights myself.
6. I was aware of Phoenix as a worldwide provider of Chinese-language programming. Thus, I had further discussions with Phoenix about them providing programming to XEWW. Through those discussions, I became comfortable that Phoenix (1) had the programming, financial and technical qualifications to provide programming for the Station, (2) was interested in providing the same type of Mandarin Chinese programming I was interested in running on XEWW, (3) was willing to comply with H&H's Programming Standards, which require that any programming meet all applicable U.S. and Mexican laws and serve the public interest and (4) had the know-how and commitment to obtain any necessary intellectual rights with respect to content that would be used in the programming.

7. I personally arranged the financing for the transaction which included a combination of my own personal funds, H&H funds and Seller financing. H&H acquired GLR which in turn owns equity in the Mexican company that owns 100% the physical assets of the radio station and an equity interest in the Mexican company that is the licensee of the Station. GLR is fully responsible for all technical operations of the Station's transmission facility, and employs the on-site engineering staff who operates the Station.
8. My attorneys and I negotiated with Phoenix and its attorneys an agreement by which Phoenix will provide programming to XEWW, in exchange for compensation from Phoenix. All of Phoenix' programs must comply with US and Mexican laws, and I will have employees and agents to monitor compliance with U.S. and Mexican broadcast laws. The programming agreement has other programming standards giving GLR the right to preempt programming when that programming violates the law, contravenes programming standards set out in the agreement, or where GLR otherwise believes that other programming would better serve the public interest.
9. Approximately 80% of the Station's programming is comprised of music. There will also be some news and talk programming, but that will mostly be local programming addressing issues in Southern California, including lifestyle programming. There will be some news headlines, but these will come from reputable local and global mainstream media companies. The programming objectives for the Station are to provide objective, fair and timely information consisting of diversified and widely-distributed program content not to spread propaganda. It is, meant to be a commercial, money-making venture.

The foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Vivian Huo



Dated: August 29, 2018

I, Mark W. Jorgenson, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief:

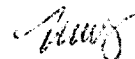
1. I am President of Jorgenson Broadcast Brokerage, Inc.. I am making this Declaration on behalf of GLR Services, Inc. ("GLR") and H&H Group USA, LLC ("H&H") in connection with an Opposition To Petition to Deny being filed by H&H.
2. As a matter of background, Jorgenson Broadcast Brokerage, Inc. ("JBB") is a media brokerage firm specializing in the marketing, sale, and acquisition of radio and television stations on behalf of clients throughout the United States and Mexico. Since 1995, our firm has represented buyers, sellers, and broadcast lenders in all aspects of brokering properties. With offices in California and North Carolina, partners Mark Jorgenson and Peter Mieuli are able to serve clients in any part of the country. Both partners come to the brokerage business from the ownership and operation side of radio and TV. This experience provides a valuable and unique perspective by providing added insight into the complex issues involved with buying or selling broadcast properties. Jorgenson Broadcast Brokerage, Inc. is active in markets of all sizes with both large public companies and small family operations. Since its inception, Jorgenson Broadcast Brokerage has been involved in the purchase or sale of hundreds of stations. The firm is a long-time member of the National Association of Media Brokers and Mark Jorgenson is a past Vice President of this trade association.
3. In March of 2016, JBB was engaged by Sociedad Espanola de Radiodifusion, S.L., the Madrid, which was then the Spanish parent company of GLR to market the assets associated with XEWW, 690AM licensed to Las Playas de Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico. My duties included identifying prospective buyers for the assets, providing prospects with station and market information, conducting due diligence visits to the tower site in Mexico, and managing the overall sale process up to the closing. H&H was one of many prospective buyers to whom I presented this opportunity.



4. My initial introduction to Vivian Huo was unrelated to the marketing of XEWW.

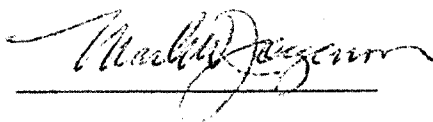
Ms. Huo contacted me by telephone in September or October of 2016 asking if JBB was aware of any radio stations for sale in New York, San Francisco, or Los Angeles. She told me she might be interested in acquiring radio stations in these markets. I researched Ms. Huo's background and was impressed with her education and her experience in the financial field. In subsequent phone conversations, she explained her focus would be on serving the Chinese communities in these markets but she also wanted to explore the economics of possibly leasing out blocks of airtime to non-Chinese-language programmers. At Ms. Huo's request, I made inquiries as to the "going rate" for block airtime on AM stations in her three target markets. She quickly determined that the acquisition prices for FM stations in these markets would be cost-prohibitive for her business model, so I was asked to limit my search to AM stations. Because she was new to broadcasting, Ms. Huo told me she was most interested in acquiring a radio station in her home market of New York. I was aware of an AM serving New York which was being actively marketed by another broker. Through that broker, I provided all the station detail to Ms. Huo and, in November of 2016, she made a cash offer for the station on behalf of H&H Capital Partners. The seller rejected the offer as too low.

5. After the offer for the New York station was rejected, I made Ms. Huo aware of the XEWW-AM opportunity in Mexico and, more specifically, about a Letter of Intent for the station which had been accepted by GLR but had expired due to the prospective buyer's inability to get the deal financed. I offered to introduce her to the California-based African-American buyer whose plan had been to sell block time on XEWW to programmers interested in reaching listeners in Southern California. Ms. Huo expressed interest in the station, and planned a trip to California to meet with me and the initial proposed buyer of GLR's interest in XEWW.



6. Among the potential programmers the initial buyer had lined up was Irwindale, California-based Phoenix Satellite Television US ("Phoenix). As I described the proposed transaction to Ms. Huo, she told me she was familiar with Phoenix since it is a prominent provider of Chinese language television programming around the world. So, I set up a meeting with Ms. Huo, the unsuccessful buyer and the President of Phoenix in Los Angeles and later we all drove to Tijuana together to see the XEWW tower site. It was clear to me this was the first time that Ms. Huo had met or talked with either the buyer or the President of Phoenix.
7. When Ms. Huo returned to New York from California, she followed up with me and said that she would like to pursue the purchase of XEWW but saw no on-going roll in the transaction for the unsuccessful buyer I had introduced her to. She indicated she would be contacting Phoenix directly to explore a programming agreement for XEWW. I was not involved in any of her negotiations with Phoenix.
8. Ultimately, a Letter of Intent by H&H was accepted by GLR and H&H and the station seller began negotiating the definitive documents. H&H retained legal counsel in Washington DC and separate counsel in Mexico City. Counsel handled the negotiation of the definitive documents and the acquisition of the Spanish company's interest in GLR.

Mark Jorgenson

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mark Jorgenson", is written over a horizontal line.

Dated: *August 23, 2018*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Rhea Lytle, a legal secretary with the law firm of Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP, hereby certify that on this 29th day of August 2018, I served copies of the foregoing "OPPOSITION TO PETITION TO DENY" on the following via first-class United States mail, postage prepaid:

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